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To Make the Bill Constitutional.

must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The extraordinarily able discussion of the Hepburn bill in the Senate has made it clear that the measure cannot become a law without an efficient provision for a review by the courts of the rate fixing of the Interstate Commerce Commission. On both sides of the chamber opinion has been growing in favor of such an amendment. Mr. ROOSEVELT himself, as Senator FORAKER reminds the Ohio General Assembly, expressed himself in his message of December 6, 1904, in favor of making the commission's decision that a rate is unreasonable "subject to judicial review." He has again declared himself in favor of a judicial review. The nature and extent of that review are now to be considered and determined.

The sober common sense of the country is already beginning to do justice to the wisdom and motives of the Senate. If there is to be a rate regulation bill it will be a constitutional bill. The Bedlamite dervishes who have been shricking at the Senate have wasted their wind.

John Mitchell's Blundering Begins.

Thus far in the anthracite coal situation that which gives the hardest jolt to the American spirit of fair play and a square deal is JOHN MITCHELL'S order for miners to stop work in spite of the fact that negotiations for peace are still pending. Following his order to tie up the anthracite industry, Mr. MITCHELL telegraphed to Mr. BAER, representing the operators and the coal carrying railroads, suggesting a meeting in New York next Tuesday, "for the purpose of further considering the wage scale in the anthracite fields." No wonder Mr. BAER refers to this as a "most extraordinary" thing. In effect, Mr. MITCHELL says: "We have declared war on you and on the American public. However, let's get together comfortably next week and see if you can't come to our terms without inconveniencing us by putting up any opposition."

There is a gleam of grim humor in the comment of President THOMAS of the Lehigh Valley Railroad when he remarks: "We are most graciously allowed, however, the privilege of operating our the amazing growth of our country in pumps and to do other acts which will prevent the absolute destruction of our

property. Suppose the mine owners had suddenly declared a lockout while negotiations for peace were pending; what a howl would have gone up from every blatherskite newspaper and demagogue on "vampire capitalists"; what a frenzied demand that the Federal Government step in and take charge of the mines, "operating them in the interests of the downtrodden poeple."

Whether Mr. MITCHELL acted on his own responsibility in declaring war while negotiations for peace were pending we do not know, but by doing so he has made perhaps the most serious blunder of his career thus far. Developments of the near future will indicate whether he has altogether lost his power of calm judgment.

The Right to Work.

For the fourth time within ten years the country is threatened with loss and suffering through a strike in the anthracite coal regions. There has perhaps been no month during that period when a strike was not on in some one or more of the widely distributed bituminous districts. The earlier disturbances in the anthracite regions occurred in 1897 1900 and 1902. Each of these was accompanied by rioting, violence and intimidation which necessitated the calling out of the military forces. In each the rights of the public were disregarded, the laws of the land recklessly violated, and public opinion was ignored.

The strike of 1902 brought the public to a realization of its place in such proceedings. The strike leaders have only partly appreciated this fact. In an interview last summer JOHN MITCHELL said: "We know that both the operators and the miners must defer to the public and that a strike is the last thing the public wants." Yet it is impossible to see just where, in the present case, Mr. MITCHELL has deferred to the public. He formulated his demands nearly a year ago, and began a vigorous campaign among the miners for the strengthening of the union in support of those demands. He has proceeded to the execution of his plans regardless of his complete failure to demonstrate the justice of his aims, and in equal disregard of both public opinion and public welfare. As he did in 1900 and 1902, he has now taken the country by the

Mr. MITCHELL's purpose in the anthracite region can be achieved only by one influence.' That is the intimidation of men who are content with their present condition. With that factor eliminated there would be no strike. A considerable number, perhaps a large number, would quit their work, as they have an unquestionable right to do if they see fit. More than that they have no right to do; and there will perhaps be no better time than the present to establish, once and for all time, in that turbulent district,

President in 1902:

"The right to remain at work where others have ceased to work, or to engage anew in work which others have abandoned, is part of the personal liberty of a citizen, that can never be surrendered and every infringement thereof merits and should receive the stern denouncement of the law."

That public opinion to which JOHN MITCHELL says both sides must defer can best be impressed on the minds of the strikers by a rigorous enforcement of this sound doctrine.

The Future of Canada.

The references made to the past present and future of Canada by Lord GREY and Mr. ELIHU ROOT at the Pilgrims' dinner were not only interesting in themselves but fraught with considerable authority as coming from the Governor-General of the Dominion and our Secretary of State.

It is probably true that from our Revolutionary War until after PAPINEAU'S Rebellion a large, if not the major, part of the Canadian people desired annexation to the United States. Even as late as fifteen or twenty years ago Canadian Liberals were inclined to bring about a commercial union with the United States, which, if we may judge from the German precedent, would have led ultimately to political unification. Since that time the Canadian Liberal party has undergone a drastic change in respect of aims and views. Sir WILFRID LAURIER is as firmly opposed to annexation as ever was Sir John A. MACDONALD. Liberals no less than Conservatives now look forward to an immense development of the Canadian nationality, not outside, but inside, the British Empire, provided Canada's legitimate desire to manage her own affairs with as much freedom as if she were nominally independent is recognized in practice by the mother country.

This desire to keep apart forever from the United States politically and to build up a second huge English speaking commonwealth in North America has been kindled mainly by the discovery of the tremendous agricultural and commercial possibilities of the Canadian Northwest. It is probably true that those provinces of the Dominion which lie west of Lake Superior and north of the American border will be able in the course of two or three decades to export as much wheat as is shipped from the seaports of the United States to-day. Within the same area almost limitless quantities of barley, rye and oats may be produced. Vast also is the mineral wealth of the same region. Moreover, the labor needed to turn to account these resources is sure to be forthcoming. The records of the last five years have shown that it will come from the United States, for, just as there has long been a current of immigration flowing southward from Lower Canada, there is now a counterbalancing current flowing from Minnesota and North Dakota into the Canadian Northwest.

We do not understand that any Cana-

dians have boasted that just as the nineteenth century belonged to the United States the twentieth century will belong to Canada. The nineteenth century did not belong to the United States, but population and wealth was undoubtedly the most remarkable phenomenon All that Canadians of that century. assert is that the Dominion is likely to exhibit a similar phenomenon in the next hundred years. There is some ground for the expectation. The Canadians are more numerous and much in the land! What roars for vengeance | richer than were the Americans a hundred years ago. According to our second census the United States in 1800 contained 5,308,483 persons, a large fraction of whom were negroes. The Dominion of Canada in 1901 had 5,371,315 inhabitants, almost all of whom were whites. In 1800, when the purchase of Louisiana had not yet been made, and the acquisition of the Floridas, of Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, Nevada and California was yet far off, the only opportunity of expansion which we Americans possessed lay in the region between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi River. The Dominion of Canada, on the other hand, possesses in Manitoba, Alberta, Assiniboia, Athabaska, Saskatchewan and British Columbia upward of a million square miles, most of which is capable of producing cereals-to say nothing of the million and a half square miles included in Mackenzie, Ungava, Franklin and other Territories, where climatological conditions are less favorable. Few people realize that the aggregate area of the Dominion (including the nearly landlocked Hudson Bay) is 3,745,574 square miles, or about one-sixteenth of the land

surface of the globe. So much of this immense superficies as is worth conquering it will be the business of Canadians, aided by emigrants from our border States, to conquer in the century now well begun. From that point of view, there is nothing unreasonable in the pride and hope with which Canadians now survey the future of

their country.

Mr. Williams on the Issues. The Hon. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS of Mississippi and the House of Representatives displayed before the Wilmington (Del.) Young Men's Democratic Club Saturday evening an assortment of four paramount issues on which he expects the Democratic party to elect a majority of the members of the House in the Sixtieth Congress. Mr. WILLIAMS catalogued his collection as follows:

"Corruption in public office; the tariff; the trust

iberation of the Filipinos." Taking these subjects in order, what can the Democrats say or do in denunciation and punishment of corruption and corruptionists in public office that the Republicans will not match? After Secretary HITCHCOCK and the prosecutors of the Post Office Department thieves, Mr. WILLIAMS'S party will have considerable difficulty in convincing the voters that the Republicans approve and sanction maladministration, robbery of the taxpayers and the various crimes of similar character for which it is sought to hold their party responsible.

In tariff matters, stalwart Republicans

the Strike Commission appointed by the effective revision. The attitude of Mr. McCall and his not to be despised following indicates how the leaven is working. Is a satisfactory readjustment of the tariff schedules more likely to be obtained from a Democratic House and Republican Senate or from a House of Republican revisionists and a politically sympathetic Senate?

more noisily than the Republicans in platforms and from platforms? For every promise Mr. WILLIAMS can make, the Republicans have a better. For every rhetorical blast that comes from a Democratic orator, a more withering collection of words will answer from a Republican. Trust busting is controlled by no one political party. It has not yet been monopolized.

Mr. WILLIAMS'S latest contribution to the welfare of the Filipinos is a set of doggerel verses blackguarding the American soldiers who with rare patience and self-control are trying to keep the Moros in order. Perhaps he regards this as the assured method of success at the polls. In this opinion he may be right: but if he is, the American people have changed mightily within a few years.

Police and Magistrates.

Commissioner BINGHAM's opinion that the City Magistrates do not "stand by" the police in their efforts to repress crime will be received with caution by all who are familiar with the manner in which policemen prepare complaints in the Magistrates' courts. Often an accused person must be dismissed when there is no moral doubt as to his guilt because of the ignorance, inattention or worse, of the patrolman or detective appearing against him. The Magistrate is a judicial officer, with duties defined and regulated by law. He is not a creature of the police, nor is his function to obey their wishes. He must have legal evidence to support the charge brought against each prisoner arraigned before him to warrant him in holding for trial. Of this many policemen appear to be

radiantly ignorant. Recently the prosecuting officers of New York county complained that the Magistrates, instead of holding too few prisoners for trial, held too many on flimsy evidence, necessitating hopeless prosecutions in the higher courts, wasting the time of Judges and the District Attorney and putting the taxpayers to needless expense. Recently, too, a policeman of several years service confessed that he did not even know the limitations imposed by statute on his power to arrest. These facts are not without significance when the Commissioner's statement is under consideration.

That the Judges in the inferior criminal courts err seriously in their disposal of cases at times will not be denied. They are not responsible, however, for the lawless and oppressive acts of ignorant or corrupt policemen, which render the laws ineffective, create opportunities for blackmail and rouse the indignation of the public against

A Bill Worth Passing.

The measure introduced in the Senate by Mr. McCarren of Brooklyn, which would authorize police officials to release from 'custody on their own recognizance prisoners accused of minor offences for which the penalty might be thirty days imprisonment or less, is one that deserves serious consideration in the Legislature. The bail required of such alleged offenders in police prisons now is \$200, an amount that practically all of them are unable to deposit. The result of this has been great prosperity o professional bondsmen, who for a liberal fee furnish the necessary security. The bondsmen's plunder is frequently shared with dishonest policemen, and these make arrests merely for the sake of compelling their victims to pay for bonds that they may line their own

In the illicit profits thus made by unfaithful policemen is found the reason for many unjust and unnecessary arrests. Much hardship is inflicted on innocent or ignorant persons, who are treated like dangerous criminals when at their worst they are merely misdemeanants, guiltless of any except minor and trivial infractions of the law. In a great majority of the cases brought before the City Magistrates a summons would be as effective as a warrant or an arrest, and would be resorted to if there were no profit in the arrest.

Mr. McCarren's bill is designed to make arrests for certain kinds of offences unprofitable for the bondsmen and the corrupt policemen. It appears to be a sensible reform measure, although its author will probably shrink from the linking of his name with the much abused word "reform."

The New Jefferson Davis.

Although victory at the primaries in Arkansas is claimed by Senator James H. Berry, who has represented the Bear State at Washington for twenty years, it may be assumed from the lead that Governor JEFF DAVIS has on the face of the returns that the old order has given way to the new. The only resemblance between the new Senator and a certain historic person will be in name, not in achievements, intellect or character. The new JEFFERSON DAVIS will not be as a ghost stalking in the Senate chamber and haunting committee rooms -no one would mistake the husky, hulking, bold faced countryman who will figure as JEFFERSON DAVIS II. for a statesman.

The man he will supplant is a Confederate veteran who lost a leg at Corinth like WADE HAMPTON, a gentleman of the old school, and as faithful and honest a public servant as can be found under the dome of the Capitol. He made a gallant stand for the old régime, but his Confederate associations and his respectable record in public life could not save him from defeat at the hands of the hero of the "hill Billies." It was the Butler-Tillman campaign over again with the scene changed to Arkansas. BEN TILLMAN was the idol of the Wool Hats, and his appeal to them to turn the aristocrats out has been repeated by the new JEFF DAVIS.

the principle laid down in the award of are working within their party for Arkansas will have a picturesque pair

of Senators in JAMES P. CLARKE and his junior. Mr. CLARKE was also Governor before going to the Senate, and also figured in breaches of the peace which made big headlines. "Old Cottontop," so his friends called him, was no more quick, however, to resent an insult or

Avenge a wrong than a greater man, ANDREW JACKSON; and Against the hated trusts, who thunders | mitted that no Senator has spoken more softly and gone about with a lighter step than JAMES P. CLARKE since his appearance in Washington. No one would think of searching the benevolent old gentleman for a six shooter now. Will t be possible for the new JEFFERSON DAVIS, who has fought with club and fist on the hustings and on the public streets with a Judge, an Attorney-General and a Congressman, among others, and who has defied Legislatures and brawled with Sheriffs, to equal the transformation?

> Mr. WALLACE's trip down the coast of Labrador from north to south may add some facts of importance to our geographical knowledge, if he and his two companions with their dog team travelled far enough back of the coast to bring to light the unknown interior at a considerable distance from the Atlantic. The least known part of Labrador is now that which lies between the coast and the George River, a belt extending from the north to the south of Labrador from 100 to 200 miles wide. Most of it is still unexplored. The course of the Hamilton, or Grand, River is well known, and Mrs. HUBBARD was the first to follow and map the entire courses of the Naskopie and the George rivers, a good piece of exploration that will be fully appreciated when her results are published.

Outside the explorations along these rivers we know very little of the geography of this part of Labrador. The journeys by white men have usually been by dog sledge in winter on the ice along the coast, though some of them may have made short trips in the interior. The Esquimaux have routes through this country and have frequently travelled across it, but Mr. WAL-LACE is the first explorer to traverse the region between the northern and southern limits of Labrador. The geographical importance of his journey will depend upon whether he followed the coast from settlement to settlement or tracked through the unknown interior. He would not have to go much back of the heads of the fiords to get into it. The possibilities of such a journey were demonstrated by the Delabarre expedition of 1900, when Professor DELABARRE, one of his comrades and two Esquimaux travelled in the interior from Hebron to Nakvak, about 100 miles by the winding route followed. The trip was through the mountain region, very striking in its rugged and scenic aspects, and giving new opportunities for exploratory work.

If Mr. WALLACE, when he left Ungava in August, pushed through the peninsula to the east of the bay, he may have settled the question whether, as has been conject ured, the highest points of the eastern part of the continent are situated here. The very little we have recently learned of this mountain region does not strengthen the supposition, long thought to be probable, that some of these summits out-top any of the Appalachians.

A new line of Russian steamships is to run between San Francisco and the coast of Siberia. The first vessel will arrive at Vladivostok about June 1. This is the first line of freight vessels ever established between the ports named. At first the vessels will carry freight exclusively; passenger accommodations will be provided later. The shipping company at present owns two steamers, one of 7,000 tons and the other of 5,000 tons. It intends to build ten steamers for this trade, with a run to Australia added.

How long is it since announcement was made of a new line of American ocean steamers being established of anything like this magnitude to go from anywhere to anywhere? Russia can establish such a line; what ought not prosperous America be able to do in the same direction? It is for the House at Washington to

answer these questions.

Getting Even With the Street Railway. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I ride on the cars of the Metropolitan Street Railway every day except Sundays, most days several times. I have need of a transfer about once in a blue moon. till it rather jarred me the other day when I did

want one and forgot to ask for it at the moment of paying my fare to be told "Nothin' doin'." I paid my second fare and got to thinking of how like Rob Roy's good old plan it was that "they should take who have the power," and the corollary struck me "and they should keep who can. Rob's plan (significant words) never seemed so apt before, and I thought why shouldn't I keep if I can? I've always been in the habit of getting

it to the conductor, or, if he was inattentive, holding it up to his view or even catching him by his coat skirt if he was missing me in a crowd. No more of this anxiety for the company's welfare for me. I get on, sit down-if I can-and wait for the conductor to come and ask me. sult, in one week I've got the marble face three

fare ready the instant I get on a car and handing

times and I'm 15 cents ahead of the game. I don't consider it dishonest any more than a successful bluff in a game of freezeout. The comdeliberately plans to profit by my forgetfulness to ask for my transfer, which is my right at a particular moment, and thereby my necessity f paying a second fare.
I propose to pay no fare until it is asked for, and

if other riders will do the same the new rule will come to a quick death, for no conductor can be sure in a wded car as to who has and who has not paid. RIVERSIDE, Conn., March 30.

The Real Constant Readers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There two peculiarities about SUN readers that may not have been generally noticed: They very seldom discard their papers when travelling to and from business on the ferries or trains, and they never seem to covet any of the other papers left behind by their former readers. Why is this thus? From my own point of view, perhaps, my explanation will fit the case. The reader of THE SUN has only time to glance at a few of the subjects that interest him most, and he hangs on to his paper to enjoy the rest at home. It is too "meaty" to throw away. And the reason you never see him pick up another paper that has been thrown away is because he think it worth while. He knows that he already has the very best paper on ear WILLIAM L. DOOLEY. BROOKLYN, March 31.

Two Sacred Bards. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We hear so nuch caustic criticism, not to say backbiting, of les absents that I have been "injulced" to "con poge" the following "pome" which, I doubt not, will be highly appreciated by the more intellectual f vour readers:

Let's give our dead and absent friends a fair show Say nothing but good of the absent and dead-An excellent motto I somewhere have read, We'll oft be the absent, and soon we'll be dead. QUINCY, Mass., March S1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE If your eyes are feeling heavy And your corns begin to burn There's no one talking about you, But the weather's on a turn.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The question of snobbery is only interesting as it sheds light on r intellectual dishonesty. I make the assertion that it is hard to find an employer of domesti-servants who does not do snobbish things. Th saleslady's" aversion to domestic service is a standing protest. It is amazing how many of us tool ourselves into thinking we are not snobs. I am one of the UNFOOLED SNOBS. NEW YORK, March St.

The April number of Scribner's Magazine contains a review of the present stage of the Intercontinental Railway by Mr. Charles M. Pepper, United States and Pan-American Railway Commissioner. It shows that of the 10,391 miles of the projected line between New York and Buenos Ayres, 5,709 process of construction. The gap, or rather the series of gaps, in which no construction work has yet been under-

aken, represents a total of 3,969 miles. The northern end is gradually thrusting its way southward and the southern end is moving northward. It is now possible to make an all rail journey from New York to within twelve miles of the Mexico-Guatemala border. Probably within two years it will be possible to reach Guatemala City, nearly 4,000 miles from Broadway. Argentina completed her line to Jujuy, 1,000 miles from Buenos Ayres, in 1892. This is now being pushed about 230 miles further north, to Tupiza, fifty-five miles inside the Bolivian boundary. The problem of the Pan-American Railway is the completion of the gap between Guatemala City and

Tupiza. Here and there sections of this line are already in operation or under construction. The longest and most doubtful gap is the stretch which lies between the Costa Rica-Panama boundary and the Peru-Bolivia border line. The Panama section presents no serious engineering obstacles, and the route up the Cauca valley in Colombia encounters no great difficulties. From the head of that valley southward to Lake Titicaca the line must run from range to range and from peak to peak along the higher levels of the Andes Mountains. In Ecuador and Peruits stations will stand at elevations of from 10,000 to 15,000 feet above sea level. te bridges must span deep gorges and its right of way lie along the face of many a mighty cliff. The Continental Divide will

be crossed and recrossed. It will probably cost \$200,000,000 to complete the entire system. Some day it will be done. From New York to Buenos Ayres would be a hard and fatiguing trip, no doubt, but the journey would be a liberal education. The route would traverse sun scorched valleys in Central America and loy summits in Peru and Ecuador. It would reveal a new and growing world, while a little deviation at any one of fifty points would show the traveller ruins of cities unknown centuries old, whose construction rivals the work of the Egyptians and the Assyrians. It would be almost worth while to live until the end of the century for the sake of making this journey.

We Want Them All.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Think of it, 11,383 immigrants arriving at New York in a single day, March 28. Literally an army, but we want and welcome them all We want them to help build the 13,014 miles of new railroad now under contract or con-

truction. We want them to work in the many growng industries in our New South. We want them to work in our mining

industries We want them, next year and future years, o help gather in the always large and frequently enormous harvests of our golden

We want them to work in 700,000 factories. We want them for their own sake, so that they may exchange lives of suppression for lives of progression. We want them for our own sake, so that our

country and our work may be energized by We want them because it is largely by the coming of such as they that our country' resources have been developed to a point which justifies our claim of being not only he country of the largest natural resources in the world, but also the country of the argest development of such resources.

We want them so that in the future as well as in the present and the past our ranks may contain millions of free American citizens who are foreign born or of foreign parentage. We want them because in receiving them

and affording them an opportunity to live as well as to work we are fulfilling the place in history and the destiny for which God created "Free America."

We want them all. WALTER J. BALLARD.

SCHENECTADY, March 31.

Adam's Apple. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In regard to

grapefruit, mentioned by "V. D." in THE SUN of March 20 as being considered by the natives of the West Indies as the forbidden fruit mentioned n Genesis. I am of the opinion that this idea is erroneous. Many people dislike grapefruit, and Adam and Eve would not, with their uncultivated taste, have taken kindly to this bitter fruit. I have before me a work translated from the Ethiopic entitled "The Book of Adam and Eve, or the Conflict of Adam and Eve with Satan." book was in use by the early Eastern Church, and contains translations from the Kufale, Talmud, Midrashim and other Eastern works. The story of the tree of knowledge or forbidden fruit is that he fig was the forbidden fruit and that figs grey as large as watermelons, for the fruit of the Garden was much larger than that of other lands. It is stated in a footnote that the legend of these figs and fig trees of enormous size reached further east than Egypt, where the original of this Ethiopic translation was probably written.

As the whole story is unquestionably allegory, we may as well take it at first hand and have our forbidden fruit the luscious fig rather than the bitter juice of the grapefruit. ARINGTON H. CARMAN.

PATCHOGUE, March 27.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The abroganinds of many Catholics, who believe the oblitera tion of the ancient faith will be encompassed throughout the confines of France.

Such an assumption is not in keeping with con ditions really obtaining. Count De Mun, the leader of the Catholic forces, declares that the disciples of Voltaire have composed the bulk of the population for many years. The work of decimation, begun under the ruthless influence of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, has time and again been indorsed by the majority of Frenchmen. American Catholics should understand that the "eldest daughter of the Church"

has been lost to the old mother.

Athelsm. Socialism, infanticide, degradation of the marriage bond, have sounded the death knell of France and blazed the pathway that leads from Berlin to Bordeaux, where within a generation the tricolor of the Teuten shall be fanned by the four winds of heaven. CAMDEN, N. J., March 31.

Bank Book Juggling. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If bank mail clerks were to make a memorandum of checks re-ceived, and the entries were verified by this every

day, it seems to me the bank book juggling would

e eliminated. In the banks in India, and I believe the Scotch banks, whence most of the bank officials of India are derived, every transaction is recorded on a printed slip, which passes through three hands, duly initialled. The day book is checked by these slips, which are preserved as original entries of more importance in a court of law, like the "blo ter" familiar in our commerce, than the books into which their records are transcribed. Embezzlement by juggling is impossible by this

NEW YORK, March 31. Sex Equality. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Scribbler"

BANK OF MADRAS.

is right about the postage stamps, but should not be surprised when a gentleman treated her as his perfect equal. NEW YORK, March 31."

Two Marks of a Gentleman. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Here are two lefinitions of "a gentleman" 'A man who shaves himself every day. man who never wears made up ties." NEW YORK, April 1.

Knicker-What becomes of the children in case a divorce? Bocker—They occupy much the same position

as the public in a coal strike.

Their Status.

THE PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY. THE TREATY MAKING POWER. Where Does the Jurisdiction of the Senate Begin?

Senator Bacon in the North American Review.

Not only do the letter and spirit of the Con-stitution, and the history of the treaty making power as well, deny the proposition that the duty and jurisdiction of the Senate do not begin until the President sends the treaty to the Senate, but the practice of the Government from its foundation to the present time also denies it. Washington, during his administration, before negotiating treaties, visited the Senate to advise with it on the policy and propriety of making such treaties He was the president of the convention that framed the Constitution. He had heard all the debates in that convention. He had, doubtless, conferred during all the months of its sitting with the delegates relative to the organization of the treaty making powerquestion, in the consideration of which the delegates, throughout the deliberations of the convention, held most tenaciously to the preservation of the power of the States as epresented in the Senate. He knew what the understanding and intentions were of the framers of the Constitution in this provision; and he conformed his practice when President to such understanding and intention. And that purpose of the convention was most strongly emphasized when it required that not only a majority, but twothirds of the Senate should be necessary to assent to a treaty. Indeed, the importance of the Senate in the making of treaties was neld in such esteem that a serious and determined effort was made to require twothirds of the entire Senate to ratify a treaty, whether present or not. This fact is mentioned by Washington in a message of March

30, 1796. While that practice of personally visiting the Senate for consultation has been abandoned, the practice of consulting the Senate prior to making a treaty has not been abandoned by subsequent Presidents. Did space permit, many instances could be given in which Presidents have asked the advice of the Senate as to the policy of making a treaty prior to entering into negotiations concerning the same. These instances would include not only Washington, but the elder Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Bu-

chanan, Lincoln, Grant and Arthur. In addition to these formal submissions to the Senate for advice, instances are innumerable, up to the most recent date, of the President's asking the advice of individual Senators prior to the negotiation of a propose treaty. It has also been the well recognized and continuous practice of the Senate by resolution to inform the President that in the opinion of the Senate it would be advisable to negotiate a treaty to effect a stated purpose.

If the construction is correct that the Senate has no jurisdiction, no duty, no responsibility, until a treaty has been submitted to tion, then none of these Presidents had the right to ask the advice either of the Senate or of individual Senators; nor has the Senate had the right to advise the President as to the policy of negotiating any treaty for a stated purpose. On the centrary such advice when given by the Senate would be a gratuitous intrusion upon the President's exclusive jurisdiction. But, so far from this being true, these numerous and long continued precedents illustrate the correct construcion of this clause of the Constitution. The law makes the Senate the adviser of the President in the making of a treaty through all its stages—not that it requires that in every instance the President shall have the advice and consent of the Senate, but that in every instance the President has the right to have it, and correspondingly in every instance the Senate has the right to offer it. It is a reciprocal right for a common benefit.

From the Providence Journal. WASHINGTON, March 29.—Both parties are secoming a little anxious because nothing has yet developed that can be safely relied upon for political capital in the campaign. About this time in each long session speeches by the hundred are delivered, generally to empty chairs and galleries, for the purpose of being reprinted from the Congressional Record and mailed broadcast at Government expense for home consumption later in the year. Little has been accomplished as yet r, because Republicans and Democrats have been alike divided on almost every important question that has been considered.

Mr. Jerome's Duty.

From the Albany Journal. Mr. Jerome's duty is to act in accordance with the code. He is not running a newspaper which lives upon arousing class hatred.

Redemptorist and True "Socialist." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Augustine Berthe's lately published life of S. Alfonso Maria di Liguori shows the real meaning of true "socialism," which is nothing more than Christian charity. In Chapter 7 of Book 4 we read: "Death and mortalty continue to reign here. At Sicignano, in Campagna, a father, horrible to relate, devoured his three children. Thus the calamities of these latter days have surpassed even the woes of unhappy Jerusalem." Liguori's orders to his servants were:
"Give to every one: they are only asking for their own." When all was given, and when he had sold everything he could have sold, he then went into debt for the poor. "My God," he exclaimed, "why have I not the merits of St. Thomas of Villanova' Why cannot I find granaries filled with corn as he

Such was Alfonso during the whole course of his long life—the father, support and consolation of all who were in misery. He was a nobleman in every sense of the word—birth, culture, virtue; one to whom the highest offices in the State wer. open, and whose connection even princely families desired, but who devoted himself heart and soul to the amelioration of the poorest and most neglected of his brothers in Jesus Christ. What a lesson to the multimillionaires of the pres-

ent day! SOUTH ORANGE, March 31.

The Little Admiral. From the Spectator its fall into Pie.

The then Captain Keppel, arriving at Spithead after four years service in the Far East, was look

ing forward to meeting his wife again at her father's house, only fourteen miles distant, when he received orders to go immediately to Sheerness. He was dining with the Admiral in command , Portsmouth, and was to be taken on board his ship, the Dido, in the Admiral's tender. He found the master of the Dido—a man, by good luck, of the

same size and build-dressed him up in his cocke hat, epaulettes and sword, taking the master's oilskin and peajacket; saw him on board the tender, duly touched his hat, and went his way. The master took the Dido to Sheerness, and nobody was a penny the wiser or the worse. It was well said of him that "he was the bravest man who ever lived, who ought to have been turned out of the

New York's Unsightly Waterfront. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: With all the capitalists, architects and builders at New York's

a plan to improve the downtown waterfront?

ings in the rear, is about as pleasing to the sight s a boil on a pretty girl's nosc. New Brighton, March 30. John W. Barrow, Mailing Bees. From the Springfield Republicar

and rusty tin roofs, contrasted with the lofty build

Folks who keep bees will be interested in the fact that the parcels post agreement between the United States and Norway has been amended so that live bees may be sent between the two countries by mail. The sale of queen bees begins in the spring, and the new arrangement will make it possi ble to import them from Norway at the regular rate for merchandise, once cent an ounce.

From the Somerrille Journal.
There's a heap of trouble coming:
Worry, worry, all the time!
Everything portends disaster
And a carnival of crime. All the world is going to blazes!
Though it's never happened yet,
It is sure to smash up some day.
Just sit down a while and fret!

Worry! Worry! Worry! Worry! Take a pessimistic view. What if some folks do look cheerful? They don't know as much as you. Always take a gloomy outlook, Make it your unbroken rule Dally to spend hours in fretting— If you want to be a fool!

NEW YORK, March 31.

VENTILATION. Protest Against Our Airtight Public Con-

veyances. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SW: Some five or six years ago I wrote a letter to the press protesting against the want of ventilation in the street cars (including the ele-The papers kindly gave the letter considerable notice and comment, and it appeared as if the authorities might do some-thing in the matter. These years mentioned have passed, the street cars are the same, and

the elevated has made no change. This winter I have counted as many as fortytwo persons in a street car, with all apertures (This particular car was in Brooklyn.) Every one of your readers has of course undergone similiar experiences.
Yesterday I started from West Twentythird street in a ferryboat. On opening the

door to the cabin the stench (I am obliged to use the word) was such that it was impossible for one who respected his lungs to enter. made an examination of the boat on the passage across the river. There was no means of ventilating the women's cabin except by trunk skylight, no part of which was open. The cabin was, in fact, a closed box. On the men's side there were four small ventilators with cowls, which from their construction gave an absurdly small ventilating area. They did aid, however, somewhat, as the air was not quite so evil as on the women's side. But where is the Board of Health in such matters? It can show great activity (in print, at least) on the subject of spitting. Why is it so inert and helpless in this very important question of a proper air supply in surface cars and ferryboats? We spend much time in lauding our civilization. Cannot there be a little less energy put into the talk and more into the concrete thing? What I mention affords an excellent field for a trial. But what I can understand still less is the sheeplike meekness with which our people The cabin was, in fact, a closed box. On the But what I can understand still less is the sheeplike meekness with which our people sit under such an infliction. Have we so utterly lost our self-respect, our energy, our backbone, that we should not raise even a whimper of protest against such treatment? In any case, I have seen none in the rather long interval I mention. F. E. Chadwick. New York, March 31.

Dr. Funk on Unions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As the printers' strike has now about failed, it would e well to extract a lesson or two from its history. The battle, it is now apparent, was lost to the strikers at the beginning when their leaders suffered themselves to be outgeneralled; they permitted the boss printers to make the public believe that the dominant ssue was not an eight hour day, but a closed shop. With an overwhelming majority of people it is common sense that a man should rule his own shop, have the right to choose the men to set type in his own place, to set type there himself, or to put his son or daugher at the case if he and they so wish. When that is made the square issue the boss is al-

most sure to win. It is hard, I know, if all this is permitted for the union to maintain itself. But a way must be found. Let the union appeal to the public on the issue of an eight hour day, fair wages, healthful conditions in the shop and equal liberty to all, and the public will be with it every time, and in one way or another the public in this country is bound to control More and more public opinion is becoming completent, and it is a kind of mule that has

More and more public opinion is becoming omnipotent, and it is a kind of mule that has a way of so planting its heel as to "instruct if not to adorn." And it is a grave blunder for either side in a strike to leave out of account the voltage power of that heel. The workingman invariably puts himself on the workingman invariably puts himself on the wrong side when he seeks liberty for himself by denying the rights of any of his fellow workingmen or of his employer.

We need more faith in humanity; its orbit is coinciding closer and closer with that of the Golden Rule. There is an effective picture in one of the European galleries of Robespierre squeezing a human heart in a wine glass—a picture that is rapidly becoming less typical of the ruling classes in their dealing with the masses, be they politicians, capitalists or officers of trade unions—and as Carlylists or officers of trade unions—and as Carlyliston of the ruling classes in their dealing with the workingmen, but they can easily become instruments for improving the condition of workingmen, but they can easily become instruments for terrible evil if they teach the workingman that loyalty to his employer does not matter and that loyalty to the union is everything; that the liberty and benefit they seek are to be limited to their own members and end in oppression to other workingmen; that simple merit ceases to be the ladder by which the workingman climbs, thus paralyzing legitimate ambition, and making it true that "once an employee always an employee"; that the initiative in the laborer is to be discouraged and his individuality to be such a workingman I would climb a tree and how."

It is high time that the employer and employee strike hands, turn their backs on selfish greed and show the better way of service one to the other. Let us all proye that the Golden

greed and show the better way of service one to the other. Let us all prove that the Golden Rule applied to business is to so make money as to make money also for the other fellow. NEW YORK; March 30. I. K. FUNK.

Fight for the Pie Belt.

From the Lewiston Journal.

The town of Shawmut, Me., shipped 4,000,000 pte plates on one day last week. Of these 2,000,000 rent to Providence, R. I., and 2,000,000 to Baltimore Now Pie! Pie, the survival of the honey of Hymettus, has been considered peculiar to New England, whereas Baltimore is not New England and Prove dence is so far over the border that it is almost in Philadelphia. Yet, here we see the land of terrapin and oysters calling for Pie; Pie the exotic; Pie the imported article, or if not Pie then the receptacle of Pie, the undercrust of Pie, the foundation of Pie, indicating the growth and development of Ple industry south of Boston. Now Ple has long been held by philosophers to be the real brain food of Maine and certain other New England Especially has Pie been the substratum of tional eminence of Maine men. On pie the reared the fabric of their greatnesse for endurance; custard ple for sympathetic to derness; apple ple for philosophy; blueberry for rhythm; squash ple for eloquence and flow ords; pumpkin pie for old fashioned sense and strawberry pie for polish and the gra of society. All of these come from Pie. Baltim and Providence have evidently discovered the and emulous of our greatness have decided to bill on Pie and wrest the supremacy of intellect, state manship and art away from Maine. will never do it. For here we build not on ple but also the mothers who make then ple factory can compete; no trust made goo approach those made here in the homes of olks. Shawmut may sell plates for Pie, but Maine hangs on to the woman with the apron who m and fashions with infinite nicety that gift gods passed down from Olympus and flattened in

From the Speciator.

Under old constitutional usage Members wer paid what was termed their "wages" by the onstituencies that sent them to Parliamen drew Marvell was the last man to receive his Parli mentary wages, but before his time it was qui common for Members chosen by countles and boroughs to exact payment from those who sent them. The custom of paying Members wages only died out. It was never abolished by act of Parliament, though in the reign of Charles II. an act was introduced for that purpose and read a second time. Therefore there may still be a common law obligation on constituencies to pay the Members' wages—i. e., the expenses to which they are put by representation—if such Members de-mand it. Lord Campbell, indeed, some forty years ago expressed his opinion that a writ could still be sued out by a Member of Parliament requiring his constituency to pay him his disposal is it possible that some one cannot suggest To test this, why should not some Member of Parlia ment who is interested in the matter, but who be lieves with us that local payment is a far better Coming up the bay the stretch of brick shantles solution than payment out of the national treasury bring a friendly action against the borough or county for which he sits, asking for his wages? If the courts decide, as we believe they might, that his contention was good, and an order was made for his wages, a very interesting point of law would have been settled, and a favorable answer accorded to those who say that if a constituency desires to be represented by a poor man it should not be debarred from exercising its choice because it is impossible for him to attend at Westminster.

The India Rubber Tiger

From the Singapore Straits Times. he of the Perak rubber estates run by a canny Scot they have been rather short of labor, and as sappling is in full swing have been hard pressed. The other day the manager bit on a brilliant idea, and had the trunks of all the trees rubbed with valerian. Now the tigers come and cratch and tap the bark in the most approved herringbone pattern, so that all the few remaining coolies have to do is to walk round once a day and collect the rubber.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: "Cook" gave a very good recipe for "skiddoo cake" this morning: but may I add that it would be more skiddoocsque if after adding twenty-three eggs she "beat it." EARL GOODWIN.